Puget Sound Partnership Stormwater Management Needs Assessment Review

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Purpose

► The Partnership contracted with BES and Parametrix to assess needs related to municipal NPDES permit implementation and retrofits to improve urban storm water quality in the Puget Sound basin

Both are important to recover Puget Sound, and both are expensive

Scope of Analysis

- To better quantify financial needs and benefits of strong local programs and retrofits
- ➤ 3 months to do <u>coarse level of analysis</u>
- Intention is to inform near-term stormwater funding & investment decisions for PS
- Should be considered along with other major initiatives for improving water quality

NPDES MS4 Permit Program

- ► Estimate total local current costs for Phase I's/II's (permittees) in the PS basin
- Estimate water quality improvements resulting from program
 - Quantitatively: TSS
 - Qualitatively

NPDES Methodology

- All Phase I's provided Total & M&O Costs for 2009; also TSS removed
- ► 15 Phase II's provided Total Costs only
- Phase II's from Clallam, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish and Thurston County represented
- Phase I & II total costs normalized & extrapolated by population to the full Puget Sound
- ▶ Heterogeneous data

NPDES MS4 Costs

- ▶ Permittees spend \$40/capita/year (average)
- ► M&O costs estimated at 35% of Total based on Phase I experience (range 23-51%)
- M&O costs defined as costs of facility (pipes, CBs, detention facilities, street surfaces, vaults, etc) cleaning, solids disposal, minor repairs, & equipment; does not include capital program or other permit costs

Estimated 2009 Total NPDES MS4 Costs

Total Annual (2009\$) NPDES Investments for Phase I & II Permittees	~\$160-\$170M (±)
Total Annual - Phase I	~\$ 63M (±)
Total Annual - Phase II	~\$103M (±)

NPDES MS4 Permits Findings

Total TSS 2009 load reduction

~233,000 tons

- Phase I's only
- Includes legacy load reductions
- 2009 weather loadings high
- Heterogeneous solids data

Total TSS 2009 load reduction Phase II's

Unknown

NPDES MS4 Permits Findings

- ➤ Phase I & Phase II permittees represent about 45-50% of the land and about 88% of the population in the PS basin
- ► NPDES Permit regulates only publically operated MS4s within geographic coverage

Retrofit Approach

- ▶ 1996 and 2006 GIS Data sets
 - Ecology's Western WA Land Cover Change Analysis Project
 - By Puget Sound, County and WRIA
 - Ranges of Imperviousness Categories
 - ► Sum of imperviousness within pixels
- Use 80% TSS Removal as proxy for water quality improvement;
 acknowledge other benefits
- ▶ Identify and Cost BMPS
 - Ecology Emerging Technologies (Proprietary and Non-Proprietary)
 - Treat 1 acre, 100% impervious, 2-yr/24-hr storm
 - No land acquisition costs (highly variable)
- ► Apply literature values to estimate TSS removal

Potential Puget Sound Retrofit Investment

- ➤ 360,000 impervious acres in Puget Sound basin (2006 GIS data)
- ~90% assumed built without current standard water quality treatment features (GIS data; permittee communications)
- ▶ 9% of total acres are 80-100% impervious
- ▶ 50% of total acres are 50-100% impervious
- ► About half impervious acres are public
 - Based on Kitsap & King County roads data, roughly half is estimated to be public; half private

Retrofit Analysis Findings

Table 1-1. Puget Sound	Range of Percent Imperviousness (1/4 acre mapping unit)				
Imperviousness	0–19%	20–49%	50–79%	80–100%	Total
Total 1996 Impervious Acres per Range	37,000	121,000	102,000	60,000	320,000
Total 2006 Impervious Acres per Range	47,000	128,500	116,000	67,000	358,500
Percent increase 1996 to 2006	27%	6%	14%	12%	12%

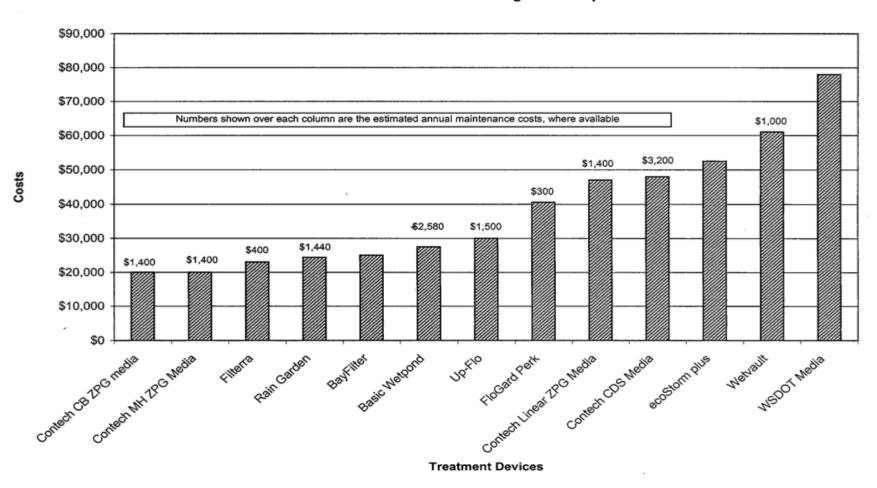
Total Puget Sound Acres = 8,800,000

Potential Puget Sound Retrofit Investment

- ▶ Range of water quality retrofit capital costs:
 - \$20,000-\$78,000 per acre
 - Does not include land acquisition costs
- ▶ Range of annual M&O costs for retrofits:
 - \$300/acre-\$3,200/acre

13 BMPs – Emerging Technologies

Installation and Maintenance Costs for Treating a Unit Impervious Acre



Potential Total Investment

	Percent Imperviousness per Acre Addressed	
	80–100%	50–100%
Impervious Acres (1996) Addressed	60,200 acres	162,300 acres
Capital Investment Range	\$1.2B - \$4.7B	\$3.2B – \$12.7B
Recurring Annual Maintenance Investment Range	\$18M - \$192M	\$48M - \$519M

Potential Retrofit Investments by County (80-100% Impervious Acres)

	Treatment of 80		80 to 100%
County	Impervious Acres (80 - 100% Coverage, 1996)	Average Capital Costs (\$1M)	Average Annual Maintenance (\$1M)
Clallam	1,800	\$88	\$3
Island	1,000	\$50	\$2
Jefferson	300	\$17	\$1
King	28,500	\$1,400	\$53
Kitsap	2,300	\$116	\$4
Mason	450	\$22	\$1
Pierce	14,000	\$720	\$27
San Juan	150	\$7	\$0.3
Skagit	2,800	\$140	\$5
Snohomish	9,300	\$465	\$17
Thurston	2,700	\$132	\$5
Whatcom	3,600	\$180	\$7
Totals:	66,900	\$3,337	\$125

Potential Retrofit Investments by County (50-100% Impervious Acres)

		Treatment of 50 to 100%		
County	Impervious Acres (50 - 100% Coverage, 1996)	Average Capital Costs (\$1M)	Average Annual Maintenance (\$1M)	
Clallam	5,000	\$250	\$9	
Island	3,300	\$170	\$6	
Jefferson	1,100	\$60	\$2	
King	66,700	\$3,300	\$120	
Kitsap	6,700	\$300	\$12	
Mason	1,600	\$80	\$3	
Pierce	32,500	\$1,600	\$60	
San Juan	500	\$30	\$1	
Skagit	7,400	\$370	\$15	
Snohomish	22,500	\$1,100	\$40	
Thurston	6,200	\$300	\$10	
Whatcom	8,500	\$430	\$15	
Totals:	162,000	\$7,990	\$293	

TSS Removal from County Retrofits (50-100% Impervious Acres)

County	Estimated TSS Removed (TSS)	Estimated Capital Cost per Ton TSS Removed (\$/Ton)	Estimated Maintenance Cost per Ton TSS Removed (\$/Ton)
Clallam	6,900	\$69,000	\$3,000
Island	5,800	\$53,000	\$2,000
Jefferson	2,300	\$47,000	\$2,000
King	82,800	\$75,000	\$3,000
Kitsap	11,100	\$56,000	\$2,000
Mason	3,400	\$44,000	\$2,000
Pierce	43,700	\$70,000	\$3,000
San Juan	1,700	\$31,000	\$1,000
Skagit	10,900	\$63,000	\$2,000
Snohomish	31,700	\$66,000	\$2,000
Thurston	9,600	\$61,000	\$2,000
Totals	209,900	\$68,000	\$3,000

Need & Means to Prioritize

- ► Triage: EPA 2010 Guidance
- **►** Watershed Plans
- ► NPDES Retrofit Plans

Current vs. Future Analyses

- ▶ Coarse retrofit estimates
- Not prioritized
- Better information coming:
 - Juanita Creek Watershed: projected 2010-2012
 - WRIA 9 Watershed: projected 2013+
 - NPDES monitoring program: Proposal by SW Monitoring Work Group, 2010

Ecology Stormwater Funding 2006-2011

Capacity Funding - Permit Implementation			
FY 2006	\$2.7M		
FY 2007-2009	\$8.3M		
FY 2010	\$3.4M		
FY 2011	\$23.5M		
Stormwater Retrofits and Low Impact Development			
FY 2007 – LID Grants – Puget Sound Basin	\$2.5M		
FY 2008 – Stormwater related Projects	\$20.9M		
FY 2010 – Stormwater related projects	\$5.25M		
FY 2011 – (Not yet Disbursed)	\$23.45M		

Phase II State Funding

- ► Ecology grants cover < 6% on average of the Phase II *current* annual funding needs
- ► Current funding sources are not permanent
- ► All Phase II permittees interviewed anticipate that the next NPDES permit cycle will *increase their* funding need substantially

Federal & State Investments in Wastewater Retrofits by Comparison

- ▶ 1970-2000, \$61.1B in Federal Construction Grants Program funding to upgrade primary to secondary treatment
- ► 1970-1988, \$16.1B in State Revolving Loan Funds for water quality improvements
- Approximately \$206B in equivalent 2010 dollars

Next Steps in Analysis

- ▶ Determine level of investment in retrofits
- ► Estimate resource need over 5 years (2012-2017 to accelerate:
 - removal of legacy loads for Ph I/IIs to achieve baseline
 M&O condition
 - inspections to accomplish 100% coverage and 70% compliance
 - source identification for 303D listed, closed shellfish, closed swimming beach & superfund recontamination areas for toxic, nutrient & pathogenic origins

Summary & Questions

- ▶ Needs Assessment complete by fall, 2010
- ► Will inform a vision & investment strategy for urban stormwater in the Puget Sound basin
- Non-Point Sources yet to be addressed
- Questions?